

## CALIFORNIA AND COAST.

### The Shasta Road Getting Rid of Its Incumbrances.

### WONG AH HING EXECUTED.

### The New England Grocers at Riverside—Three Chinamen Killed by a Land-Slide.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

#### NEARLY CLEAR.

The Oregon Road Rapidly Emerging From the Blockade. (From RECORD-UNION'S Special Correspondent.) REDDING, February 14th.—The RECORD-UNION special correspondent made the trip from Dunsmuir to this place by rail to-day, arriving at 5 o'clock this evening. The train left Dunsmuir at 9 a. m. and ran along to Tunnel 9, where a transfer was made. The carrying of freight and baggage from one train to the other consumed nearly two hours' time, and but for the delay and also a stop at Morley in order to let a special train pass by, Redding would have been reached by 2 o'clock or thereabouts.

While at Tunnel 9, where the large land slide covered the track and tunnel, your correspondent had an opportunity to see the men at work. The sight, as the train came around the curve in full view of the slide, was an imposing one.

On an enormous mass of earth, which buried the track to a depth of twenty feet, hundreds of men were at work with picks and shovels, and horses and carts were moving to and from the slide to the river bank. Others were scraping mud from the frame and some were half-way up the side on the hill removing loose rock and slate which was apt to fall at any minute.

It is thought that the work will be completed in a week.

Word was received here to-night that a through train would start from San Francisco to-night and go to Ashland, transferring where necessary.

#### RIVERSIDE'S FAIR.

The Grocers Visit It, and the Baby Show Comes Off.

RIVERSIDE, February 14th.—The New England Grocers arrived to-day and were received by a committee from the Board of Trade. They were escorted to the Citrus Fair, and the freedom of the city and the fair extended them. The company counts sixty-six people. They are delighted with California and amazed at the beauty and richness of what they have seen. Each member of the party was presented with a miniature box containing two fine nappies expressly prepared for the occasion. The grocers visited Redland this morning and will leave here at 5 p. m. for Los Angeles.

The great attraction at the fair to-day was the baby show. One pair of triplets, eight pairs of twins and six single babies, were shown for premiums. The opera house was crowded—about two thousand being inside and as many more outside unable to gain admittance. The premiums will be awarded to-morrow.

#### HANGED.

Wong Ah Hing Dies for Murdering His Uncle.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 14th.—Wong Ah Hing, a young Chinaman, who stabbed and killed his uncle, Wong Ming Si, in a cigar factory at 730 Pacific street, on April 11, 1889, was hanged this morning at the County Jail. The arrangements for executing the death penalty by electric chair were perfect. Everything around the jail was clean and neat. There was no noise or confusion, and all portended the smooth working of the machinery. This is Mr. Patterson's first job of the kind, and when asked how he felt, he answered, "Well, not so nervous as I did when I got married, six years ago."

Wong was executed by all his countrymen. Indeed, none of his relatives have taken any interest in his case from the start, the nature of his crime having apparently repelled him beyond the pale of their sympathy.

The fact that none of his friends were willing to visit or help him did not have the slightest effect on his execution, which even up to the eve of his execution was of the highest order. On Monday afternoon Wong was removed to cell 1, and the death watch placed on him by his countrymen, who, the jail officials say, is the best prisoner they ever had, occupied the cell with him. Not until the scaffold was being erected did Hing appear to realize that he must be hanged, and then the knowledge did not seem to affect him very much. His spirits still continued to be as buoyant as ever, and he did not give up his singing.

#### MINE ATTACHED.

The Baltimore Mining Company of Virginia City in Trouble.

VIRGINIA CITY (Nev.), February 14th.—The property of the Baltimore Mining Company, located on American Fork, was attached by the Sheriff to-day as security for the payment of \$3,028, due on a promissory note drawn in favor of Jacob Bertz, a resident of San Francisco, for the purchase of machinery, etc., and also to float a certain portion of the stock.

Chin Li Kung, long time resident at San Francisco two months ago, and had no difficulty in disposing of the stock to wealthy Chinamen of that city.

From San Francisco he came to Washington. In an interview one of them said that the gold property is on a peninsula across the Korean sea, and directly west. It is, he said, watered by the sea, and the progress of the mine is very good. They are now erecting the finest plant in the world.

During the day there was a great hubbub among the well-to-do Chinamen of Chicago, and fully a score of them called at the hotel and talked with their countrymen. The visitors are richly "tired" and wear the mandarin air.

#### PORTLAND DOINGS.

The Railroad Gradually Clearing Up the Blocked Track.

PORTLAND (Or.), February 14th.—The Southern Pacific Company is now running trains regularly on the line between Roseburg and Astoria. The point of trouble now is Abernathy's trestle, a short distance north of Oregon City. A large force of men are at work there. It is believed that by receipt of a letter from Josephine county, which says that the damage to property, with the exception of a few bridges, is very light, and the fruit and farm interests are suffering on the heavy rains. No loss of life has been reported in that locality. On the other hand, the increased snowfall, and rain have proved an indirect blessing, as they open the roads of acres of new placer mines. The writer estimates that from 5,000 to 10,000 men will be engaged in mining in Josephine county during the coming summer, and he says that old miners predict that this will be the greatest

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THE NEGRO AND DIVORCE.

The Colored People Becoming Familiar With the Process.

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

One of the most dangerous processes of disintegration that can befall any people is the undermining of the domestic relation.

Admit rottenness there, and the whole fabric of civilization totters to its fall.

How much more disastrous than to the negroes, struggling in the very leading strings of civilization, must prove this eating cancer than to the intelligent and cultured whites with centuries of progress behind them.

It is unfortunate, therefore, that the simple-minded blacks, prone as they are to be misled, should be so easily led by the more cunning and more crafty whites.

Neighbors, should have so quickly become familiar with the easy facilities of the divorce courts.

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Wearing of the burdens imposed by the domestic relations, or angry because of some frivolous misunderstanding they he themselves to the courts, where the slyer lawyer ever stands ready to file the simple petition, and they are free. It is not a matter of \$10 fee to the attorney. As for the costs, the convenient papers' oath will save them all unnecessary trouble in that regard.

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This kind of divorce is working great evil among the blacks. It destroys their respect for the sanctity of the marriage relation, thus easily thrown off, and leaves hundreds of helpless children to the cold charities of the world or the colder charities of the new husband or wife. In a word, it causes these unfortunate people to recede in the scale of civilization at a rapid rate. Whatever the policy of the Legislature in future in restricting or relaxing the facilities for obtaining divorce, something should be done to check the colored people in their headlong rush toward moral ruin. They have no idea of the protective features of the statutes of divorce, nor do they care about results. The court proceedings afford them amusement and a law-suit, ever dear to their tutored minds, and they at the same time get rid of the troublesome husband or wife. Thus the evil daily increases, and will continue to increase until checked in some way by appropriate legislation.

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## FARM AND ORCHARD.

## GOOD SHELTER ESSENTIAL IN THE RAISING OF FARM STOCK.

## Necessity of Carbonaceous Food in Winter—Cross-Bred Poultry—Salt for Milking Cows—Farm Notes.

In the days of our fathers, when there were more acres of dense timber land on every farm than of cleared or tillable land, the live stock found protection from bleak winds in the timber and thickets. The early settler was relieved of the expense which comes to this generation of farmers, who are compelled to provide shelter for all the farm animals. There are many sons of the early settlers who claim that live stock does better without shelter, and who allow their cattle to shiver on the leeward of a rail fence, and their pigs to bury themselves in deep holes in the ground in their effort to keep warm. So long as there are no storms of wind, rain and snow, it is true that these animals do fairly well without shelter, provided grain is abundant and liberally fed. The feed must be such as will furnish heat. Straw and frosted grasses are not rich enough in the heat-formers to supply the warmth and leave everything for growth.

It is true that at Elkhardt, Ill., there is a successful cattle-feeder who has won a world-wide reputation for shipping, and who exports cattle to every feeder in the United States. But he has a vast tract of land set in blue grass, where grass can be found in his cattle at all times, winter and summer, and where his cattle are fed freely of corn twice a day the year round. Feed is cheap, and the cost of raising is small. It costs less to hand corn out and spread on the blue grass sod than to feed it in stables and sheds. It may take more feed, says he, but we save more in labor and cost of sheds than we lose in feed; and snow on a steer's back is a good blanket. When cattle sold for six or seven cents, he was satisfied with his profits; but since the decline in price, we understand he is questioning whether he will not have to provide winter protection for his cattle or quit the business.

His method stands as an illustration of one extreme, while the close housing of cattle in barns so warm that no frost enters to chill the beasts or freeze the water or manure, and where the water is warmed and cooked food is supplied, is the other extreme. It is needless to say that the mean between these two extremes should be ascertained. It is quite natural that the dairymen of Northern Ohio, New York and Massachusetts, who keep cows as machines to convert feed into milk, should handle them as to secure the greatest milk flow possible for feed consumed, and as soon as a machine or cow fails to replace with a new one. But the breeder or feeder, whose aim is an animal that has the constitution and vigor to breed best or feed most profitably cannot endanger his success by overfeeding and depriving his animals of the sunlight and fresh air and exercise, without which he cannot secure the health and vigor in his herd so essential to profit. So we see the intended has much to do in deciding the kind of shelter and feed our live stock should have this winter. We can state it as a rule, the animals intended for milk and draft should have less exposure than those intended for breeding and labor.

The dairyman and the feeder must supply abundant feed and shelter. The milk and increased growth simply measure the amount of feed consumed more than is necessary to support life. As health is essential of animal life, and must come from feed or shelter, or both, and as sheds and even stoves or coal consumed in a stove furnishes heat more economically than grain consumed by the cow or steer, it follows that shelter and even taking the chill off the water for such animals is better economy than to drive them to a spring, or stream, or trough, where the ice must be broken and they must be chilled with cold winds and ice water.

Abundance of water is necessary to health when the animals are kept on dry feed, and in freezing cold weather no animals will drink enough ice water to supply the demands of their condition, and every gallon of water drunk at a temperature below blood-heat taxes the supply of animal heat, or of feed, which beyond question, is that the difference between 32° and 92°. As to the matter of water, we are of the opinion that it is profitable to supply water to our stock in winter at the temperature it holds as it comes from a well. It is cool enough to stimulate the action of the system, and it is not cold enough to chill the animal and check the process of digestion, as will a heavy draught of ice-cold water. Dairymen claim their cows drink more water in the winter, when the drink is warmed to 90°, than when it is given at 50°. But their aim is milk, while the aim of the breeder and farmer is to secure the comfort which favors the best digestion—which means greatest vigor and growth, and best pay for food given and care bestowed.

That shelter is profitable for feeding animals is amply illustrated by the experience of the most successful feeders—that is, the feeders who get the most pounds of growth for the bushels or tons of feed. Prof. Stewart, in his great book on "Feeding Animals," gives of striking examples of farmer who fed thirty head of sheep under a warm shed and a like number of the same weight and condition at the start, in an open field, with no shelter. The two lots were fed through the winter all the turnips and coarse fodder they could eat. Those fed in the open field gained one pound each per week, while the other lot consumed less feed and gained three pounds each per week. If a farmer expects to continue, from year to year, feeding sheep, or cattle or hogs, surely such a gain in growth and saving of feed will be a handsome interest on the cost of the shed.

While shelter is profitable, let not the inexperienced go to the extreme of making the barns close and stifling, without ventilation. There is danger of this, and loss not far off. Breeding stock and store animals must have sunshine, fresh air and exercise daily to keep in their best health. Perhaps calves can do better without exercise or sunlight than colts, sheep or pigs. Let the practice be to shelter during winter stillage and while stormy, and allow out-door exercise whenever the sun shines.

No animal needs exercise daily more than the brood sow or the ewe. They must have it along with dry shelter, if they are to bear healthy, vigorous offspring. When the weather is very cold there is need of care that the animals do not spend too much time in their beds or stalls. If they are compelled to go out daily, and their beds are shaken up and their stalls and pens cleaned and dried, we will hear less complaint of disease and weak pigs, lambs or colts.

Good shelter, wisely used, is economical and adds to the comfort and thrift of all stock.—L. N. B., in Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

## CROSS-BRED POULTRY.

The most successful market poultry is that which is obtained by proper crossing. And what brings about the business pays so well as that which supplies the tables of the rich and poor? There is profit in breeding fancy fowls after a reputation has been achieved, but that costs money and time. Market poultry needs no reputation. All it requires is good common sense, and enough experience to run the business. The average farmer has these. The writer has been severely criticised by some fancy breeders for his stand on crosses,

but, as his aim is to benefit the market, he feels justified in his position. Besides, there is plenty of room for both fancy and market poultry. We need the fancier, by all means. We cannot produce crosses without pure-breds. There are two great points desired in the breeding of poultry—an increased production of eggs, and improvement for the table. These are the legitimate grounds which justify cross-breeding. In crosses we combine quality with size, as, for example, Houdan or Cochins or Brahmas, or Cochins or Dorkings. This latter cross is after the English fashion. They take a good two-year-old Cochins cock and mate with six good Dorking hens of a year old. The pullets of the cross are next season mated with game, and their produce is then marketed. Thus they gain size from the Cochins, and quality from the Dorking. By the game cross very little in size is sacrificed, while another first-rate cross, in point of quality, is added. An Englishman, referring to this cross, once said: "The flesh is white as snow, and as savory as any aldermanic gourmand could desire." It must be understood, however, that nothing is gained by crossing, unless the progeny is better than should never be mated together. When we make the cross we have the ideal of our experiment; beyond that there is a downward tendency. We do not believe any great success can be obtained in mating for increased egg production. That is a crop which is secured that will give a higher egg record than that which some of our noted strains now have. It is principally for an improvement of table quality that we recommend inter-breeding.—American Agriculturist.

## POTATO FUNGUS.

The State Agricultural Experiment Station of Maine gives the following directions of the fungus which causes the potato rot, and which lives over winter in the spores contained in the stems, leaves and tubers: 1. Burn the tops and leaves in the fall before the crop is gathered, to destroy the spores contained in them. 2. Gather the small potatoes, for if allowed to decay in the field the spores in them will start the disease the following summer. 3. Select seed for planting, if possible, from fields or localities exempt from the disease the previous season. 4. Remove the spores from the winter spores germinate in the following spring, and finding no food, plants must perish. 5. Burn all decayed potatoes taken from the cellar or bins, and other potato refuse; do not allow them on the compost heap, as the spores retain their vitality and are spread far and wide with the manure. 6. The winter spores do not germinate very early in the spring. The planting of early varieties, that mature before the parasite can get a start, has been recommended. 7. If cut seed is used, the surface should be allowed to rot for when placed in the ground the winter spores would find ready entrance through the freshly cut surface.

## THE FOW OF CROWS.

The Agricultural Department at Washington has been making careful inquiry as to the food of crows, and the result, as set forth in the report by Walter B. Barrows, is likely to surprise those who have always contended that these birds do very much more good than harm. It is not disputed that they destroy injurious insects, that they are enemies of mice and other rodents, and that they are occasionally valuable as scavengers; but these services are slight in comparison with the mischief which they are responsible. The injury done by them to Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats and other cereals is enormous. According to one observer, the crow eats corn "from ten minutes after planting until the blades are three inches high," upon which it does a score of other things, testify that he not only pulls up the young plants, but digs up the newly-sown seed. His depredations extend to potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans, peanuts, cherries, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, and he widely distributes certain poisonous seeds of the seeds of which are improved, rather than impaired, by passage through his digestive organs. As if all this were not enough, it is shown that the crow eats beneficial insects, and that he makes himself a most formidable nuisance by destroying the eggs and young of other domesticated fowls and wild birds.

## SALT FOR MILKING COWS.

An experiment made the past summer with our cows proved that when a handful of salt, or about two ounces of it, was given every day, the yield of butter was increased one-fifth; and when salt was withheld the yield fell off in the same proportion. The reason, beyond question, is that as salt is required for full digestion of the food, more of the food was changed to milk. Keep rock-salt within reach of the cows.—American Agriculturist.

## FARM NOTES.

We reckon that a good deal of the advice to raise the standard of the herd is beginning at the wrong end. There are few where the farmmen must be lifted before anything can be accomplished. The cow may work well, the churn may work well, and the conditions may be perfect, but if there is not an active brain behind the whole thing it will be like an engine without any fire under the boiler.

Wood or coal ashes are among the best materials that can be used to loosen up a stiff hard soil, says the *Live Stock Indicator*, and should be adopted freely whenever they can be secured, while wood ashes are a valuable fertilizer.

At the present price of feed stuffs Professor Goessmann reaches the conclusion that it pays to grow and prepare corn and clover hay in large quantities. This conclusion is confirmed by the Ohio and Iowa experiment stations.

Instead of counting on more competition from the West in the future, the East may count on less. The West will become more and more a consumer of its own products, while it will manufacture more and more and less of the East.

A farmer in Texas gives his hogs one good feed each year of corn boiled in the poke root, three parts of corn to one of the root. He considers the root a preventive of cholera. In twenty-two years' experience he has never lost a hog with this disease.

Of the seven weeds which the "weed law" of Wisconsin requires farmers, under penalty, to destroy, says the *Michigan Farmer*, only one is a native of the United States, all the rest being naturalized importations from Europe, where they are common wild plants.

Frequent transplanting of the young plant and good tillage are essential to best results in tomato culture, says the *Michigan Farmer*. Plants started under glass ten weeks before transplanting into the field will give fruit about a week sooner than those started two or three weeks later.

If you wish to set a tree or vine where an old one has died out, says *Farm, Stock and Home*, remove a considerable amount of earth and fill in with good new soil. It will pay to take this trouble.

A new plant, for some reason, recoils from taking root in the soil of one that has failed to live.

The true way to make the dairy more profitable is to grow better cows, care for and feed them better, and thus, by the use of improved machinery and methods, reduce the cost of production. This can be done, and sooner or later must be, for the world demands that the necessities of life shall be made cheaper.

We know a man who has been hunting about for an all-purpose cow for the last twenty-five years, and during all that time he has never owned a cow that has served even one purpose. The man who grabs anything that is at hand and turns it to profit is the man who "gets on in the world."—Western Rural.

A Michigan farmer tells a contemporary how he manages to conquer Canada thistles

by the help of 200 sheep. He put a small handful of salt on each thistle at the root. The sheep come to the thistle close to the ground. The salting is repeated as often as may be necessary, and the thistle seldom appears the second year.

An exchange says that it would be a help to those unacquainted with varieties if three-fourths of the varieties of garden seeds were called out and left out of the catalogue altogether. A few standard varieties will produce better results and give more satisfaction than a larger number, many of which are comparatively worthless.

If the cow is the cow she ought to be she will give good returns for the extra feed she consumes. But always remember that nature takes care of herself before she attends to our pecuniary interests. If the cow is half fed nature will use the most of her for the needs of the animal system, and the cow-owners will get badly left at the milk pail.

The *Orange County Farmer* says: "Peach culture is the most profitable fruit raising again in this part of the world. For many years but few peaches were grown, but of late they seem to have taken a new lease of life, and apparently do well. The trees cost so little that every farmer should have a few. If he gets but one crop out of the tree this is a good investment all the same."

Sheep should not be housed in large numbers under the same roof, says the *American Sheep Breeder*. The breath of so many together poisons the air and renders it noxious to breathe. A practical shepherd estimates that not more than thirty should be housed under the same roof. It is much better to build several small sheds at convenient points than one large building.

Asches and hen manure, if mixed together before being applied to the soil, result in a loss of ammonia from the droppings that greatly lessens the value of the ash. After the manure has been mixed with the soil, the ammonia will be absorbed by it and remain in it for the use of the crop. Wood ashes are a valuable application to soil deficient in potash, and hasten the decomposition in coarse manures.

## AN OLD-FASHIONED LOVE SONG.

Tell me what within her eyes  
Makes the forgotten spring arise,  
And all the day,  
Flow to a tune like tinkling brooks:  
Tell me why, if but her voice  
Falls on my ears, the souls rejoice:  
Tell me why, if only she  
Doth come into the company  
All spirits are enraptured are,  
As if a moon lit up a star.

Tell me this that's writ above,  
And I will tell you why I love.  
Tell me why the foolish wind  
Is to her tresses ever kind,  
And only blows them in such wise  
As lends her beauty some surprise:  
Tell me why no changing ray  
Can change from spring, if she appear:  
Tell me why to see her face  
In all folk else a grace  
That makes them fair, as love of her  
Did to a gentler nature stir.

Tell me why, if she be true,  
Alone she sits on the fields of snow,  
All fancies of the spring's old  
And that in his heart's heart  
Tell me why, when her he sees,  
Within him stirs an April breeze:  
And all that in his heart's heart  
Most secretly was set apart,  
And most was hidden, then awakes,  
At the sweet, by her coming makes.

Tell me what is writ above,  
And I will tell you why I love.  
—H. C. Banner, in Scribner.

## BRITISH INVESTMENTS IN AMERICA.

They Have Already Amounted to One Hundred Million Dollars.

[Erasmus Wiman in North American Review.]  
It is no wonder, then, that with a constant aggregation of capital pouring in upon Great Britain, with an inability to make it yield a profit within her own domain, and still further, the impossibility of finding any other country where it can be so safely invested, she should turn in the direction of the United States, which alone of all nations distributes certain poisonous seeds of the seeds of which are improved, rather than impaired, by passage through his digestive organs. As if all this were not enough, it is shown that the crow eats beneficial insects, and that he makes himself a most formidable nuisance by destroying the eggs and young of other domesticated fowls and wild birds.

It is not difficult to estimate the ultimate influences set in motion by such a practical union of material interests between the two great English-speaking nations of the world. Mr. Gladstone, in his Paris speech, referring to the prediction that at the end of another hundred years the population of this continent may be 600,000,000, recognized "the prospective and approaching right of America to be the great organ of the powerful English tongue," and, alluding to the United States and Great Britain, said these significant words, that "there was no cause upon earth that should now or hereafter divide one from the other." That the interests of mankind at large will be advanced by a close bond of union between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, no one can doubt, and nothing will contribute more certainly to this harmony than the mutuality of interests which is certain to be created by the investment of British capital in American industrial enterprises.

## How to Keep Honey.

All surplus should be removed from hives at close of honey season; if left it will soon become dark and have a solid appearance, and bees cannot protect a large surplus so well, and unless the hives are very close, robbers will find their way to the honey. Comb-honey should be carefully stored in a close building, so that bees cannot find it; not in cellars or underground repositories of any kind, but above ground, and have plenty of light and air, and at the same time, bees from entering. Comb-honey can be kept free from ants and other insects by placing it on tables, the feet of which may set in basins of water and kerosene. Ants are very destructive to comb-honey; they puncture the cap and carry off the honey. Extracted honey should not, yet, be kept in air-tight vessels, as it is still in process of ripening, and if the gas that is produced cannot escape it will burst the packages; hence, they should have a small air-tight container, so that the honey may be kept together in any quantity if pretty well ripened; if not, it should be in small quantities. Earthenware and tin are probably best for keeping extracted honey in, although kegs and barrels can be used, but should first receive a coating of beeswax inside. This can easily be done by pouring in melted beeswax and running it over the surface.—National Tribune.

Internal Ingenuity  
Could scarcely devise more excruciating tortures than those of which you see the evidences in the face of a patient or neuralgic sufferer. The agonies are the consequence of not checking a rheumatic or rheumatic attack at the outset. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been found by skillful medical practitioners to possess not only remedial, but defensive efficacy, where those diseases exist, or a tendency to them is exhibited. Surely this puissant but safe boric medicine, bearing, too, such high specific sanction, is better than the poisons often employed, but always not only in continuance, but in isolated doses. The blood is depurated thoroughly from the rheumatic virus, and the nerves, slightly impured upon by this benign, saving medicine, which likewise exhibits marked efficacy for malaria, kidney complaints, dyspepsia, constipation and liver complaint.

In 1850 Brown's Bronchial Troches were introduced, and their success in relieving coughs and bronchial troubles has been unparalleled.

In China, when the rain is too abundant, the officials set the images of the native gods out in the rain to induce them to stop the down-pour.

## A NOVEL TELEPHONE.

## IT OPERATES ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PRINCIPLE.

Lowth's Stetho-Telephone, Which Makes Use of no Transmitter Diaphragm—How it Works.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Aside from its almost invaluable service to the public, the American Bell Telephone is quite generally regarded as the instrument of monopoly. And the decision of the Supreme Court of the celebrated telephone case seems to fix the user in the power of that great corporation. But in that famous decision there is a saving clause which extends a ray of hope to the people, and causes a general wish that some invention may be found which may take the place of the Bell telephone, or at least be permitted to compete with it.

March 19, 1888, the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Bell telephone decision, used this language: "If another discovers a different art or method of doing the same thing, reduces it to practical use, and gets a patent for his discovery, the new discovery will be the property of the new discoverer, and thereafter the two will be permitted to operate each in his own way, without interference by the other." These specifications for a new telephone have at last been definitely fixed by James Lowth, of this city. Mr. Lowth claims to have produced a new invention, and also that it is a practical, operative telephone, entirely and essentially different from the Bell, or any other telephone ever produced.

A reporter of the *Inter-Ocean* called at the office of the Lowth Stetho-Telephone Company, at No. 225 Dearborn street, the other day, to see the new instrument, and to test its peculiar usefulness. There are so many new things in existence which are, after all, not new at all, or, if new, are not practically successful, that a general feeling of skepticism is certainly excusable when so sweeping a claim is made as that put forth for the Lowth stetho-telephone. An examination of the instrument, however, and a test of its practical working, must certainly convince any one that here is a new departure.

The striking peculiarity of this application is the entire absence of any transmitting diaphragm, or "hole" to talk into. The operator places the receiver to the ear and the transmitting button against the side of the throat. If he be a novice in the use of this ingenious contrivance, he is told to talk to, or at, or into. But there is nothing. He must "waste his sweetness on the desert air," or so the "Central" is in the open.

Briefly described, the Lowth stetho-telephone may be said to be a receiver and transmitter in one. It takes its name from the manner of using, and somewhat from its peculiar capabilities. The prefix stetho is from the same word from which stethoscope is formed, and the instrument has all the capabilities of the ordinary stethoscope, with the addition that it is able to transmit electrically all voice sounds to a distance. The combined instrument, transmitter and receiver, is four and one-half inches long from the center of the transmitting button to the center of the ear-piece. The transmitting button projects from the side of the throat, and is placed in its proper position against the ear. Holding the instrument with its transmitting button pressed lightly against the throat, the user speaks into space, and the actual physiological changes taking place in and about the larynx are conveyed by the button to the electrical parts of the instrument, and through them sent over the line to the distant receiver, in which the most perfect reproduction of the voice is reproduced. Mr. Lowth distinguishes his system from those in which a transmitting diaphragm is used by calling it the solid medium system, the agency through which the instrument is operated being positive and mechanical, and not atmospheric.

An opportunity was afforded for testing the qualities of the instrument yesterday by a line connecting different parts of the building at No. 225 Dearborn street. The resistance was furnished by a rheostat. States and Great Britain, said these significant words, that "there was no cause upon earth that should now or hereafter divide one from the other." That the interests of mankind at large will be advanced by a close bond of union between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, no one can doubt, and nothing will contribute more certainly to this harmony than the mutuality of interests which is certain to be created by the investment of British capital in American industrial enterprises.

"What distance does that resistance represent in miles?" was asked.

"Well, the resistance between Chicago and St. Paul on a number 9 copper wire is about 2,500 ohms," said Mr. Lowth. "Of course, this rheostat does not meet with the obstacle of induction. But that is just one of the valuable features of the instrument. All aerial lines are troubled with induction, and any accidental disturbance will render a conversation almost impossible. You have undoubtedly been troubled in conversing by telephone by noise in the room, or by some distant sound from the other end. But a valuable and peculiar feature of this instrument is that the operator may be surrounded by all manner of loud noises, and only his voice will be transmitted, and then he may speak almost in a whisper."

"The difference between this system and the vibrating diaphragm," continued Mr. Lowth, "are several. In the first place, a vibrating diaphragm must have a return vibration, and each sound as it strikes the diaphragm is necessarily more or less confused by a return wave. Then the Blake transmitter, which is the one used by the Bell Company, depends for successful operation upon a very light contact of the electrodes—so light that it requires only a trifling disturbance to produce confusion. Besides this, its action is limited to the action of the diaphragm. On the other hand, the Lowth system has heavily-sanded electrodes, moved by positive and heavy mechanical action, giving consequently a better use of the current. Any tone, therefore, produces a better current and a consequently better sound."

"All the discoveries as to telephones were not from the brain of any single inventor, but were the outgrowth of a series of experiments, which finally culminated in the telephone invented by Philip Reis, a teacher in Friedrichsdorf, Germany. The present systems have only had to combat devices made similar and operated upon the same principle as their own. Vocal sounds were transformed into electric waves impinging upon a diaphragm. In the Lowth invention we depend entirely upon muscular and mechanical vibrations,

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We cordially recommend Liebig's Extract of Meat as the most reliable and most economical known to us for all purposes. We have sold considerable quantities of it, and it has given satisfaction.  
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and no membrane or diaphragm is used. Our patents are broad, covering the vibrations of the external portions of the human body for the transmission of articulate speech. We apply the principle to both the battery and the magneto systems. There is really no limit to the amplifications of our vibrations.

"What practical out-door tests have been made?"

"We have tried it on a telephone line on the West Side, and it has been used on a complete city system successfully for weeks at a time. In Pittsburgh we used our instrument in a circuit of seventy-five miles with twenty-five Bell telephones in the circuit, where it was a complete success when the Bell could not be used at all. We have talked for hours between Chicago and Milwaukee over a common telegraph wire, with six wires on the same posts which were being operated with very heavy batteries. Everybody said that it was better than any telephone instrument ever tried. The absence of a diaphragm is one reason for its successful operation on long lines."

"We have made some changes in our instrument since the first one was made. We have reduced the size, and therefore the cost, and made it more compact. One of these complete instruments will cost less to make than the receiver of the Bell instrument. Subscribers can have several instruments at about the rental now paid for a single instrument. They can be placed on desks, and managers and clerks converse with distinct stations without leaving their chairs."

"This device has been examined by patent lawyers and electrical experts all over the work, and the best authorities declare that it is in no sense an infringement on the Bell telephone. Professor Sylvanus P. Thompson, Professor of Physics in the Finsbury Technical College, London, C. and an electrical expert of prominence, has already made three propositions for the purchase or control of rights for England and the continent."

"How soon do you expect to get the system in operation?"

"A company has been formed here in Chicago, and will soon be ready for active service."

SO EASY IN ITS ACTION, HARMLESS AND EFFICIENT IN RELIEF, IS SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

## THAT TERRIBLE "GRIPPE."

What It Really Is Explained by One of the Best Informed Men in America.

The President of one of the leading New York Medical colleges, in conversation with the writer the other evening, said:  
"The 'grippe,' the Russian influenza, that has caused so much trouble, is a more severe affliction than people usually think. It arises mysteriously and appears to have its origin in the atmosphere. The last time it visited America was in 1893, and it came then, as now, from Asia. The cause of the epidemic was due to the influence of the heavenly bodies, but more modern science has discovered that it is due to the changes in the electrical conditions. Whatever may be the cause, it is a strong congestion of the blood vessels and mucous membrane, principally in the head and throat, and nothing but strong stimulants will check this congestion and keep the blood actually circulating. For this purpose I know of nothing better than pure whisky, which, when it is taken in the best and purest whisky known to the world."

"Formerly this influenza was said to precede an epidemic of the plague, and the person who was about to be taken with the latter, has as a preliminary, a case of sneezing. Now it precedes a worse epidemic of the plague, namely, the terrible pneumonia. Its beginning is slight, but its ending is often terrible. Pains in the limbs, back, chest and head; a sore throat and a lack of appetite; copious discharge at night; these are some of the symptoms of this dread disease. Upon the slightest approach of any of these symptoms, a nervous feeling, or lassitude, resort to stimulants, and secure a hold upon the system which it is difficult to dislodge. Care should be taken, however, to secure only that which is pure, as the article above named certainly is."

**Tutt's Pills**  
The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in

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Stable Cane, with Specimen, Manual, Which Includes 100 Receipts, \$7.00. Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), .60. Sold by Druggists; or Sent Free by Express on Receipt of \$1.00. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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In use 30 years, and only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, Exhaustion, etc. 50 cents. Sold by Druggists, or by mail, \$1.00. Send for "Adviser to Ladies." Specific Med. Co., Phila., Pa.  
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## OLD AND NEW.

## THE PANAMA OF 1821 AS IT APPEARS AT THIS TIME.

Hospitals on the Isthmus and How They Are Conducted—Sudden Deaths Are the Rule.

(Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.)  
—PANAMA, Colombia, 1890.

More than anywhere else in the two continents, this section shows how hard and fast the Young America of the North is treading on the heels of the older America of the South. "New" Panama, as it is called, was founded in 1873, within two years after the destruction of the old town, and still shows evidences of its Castilian origin. There are ancient *canales* of Moorish architecture, as sedate, drowsy and heavily picturesque as any in Grenada or old Castile, central courts inclosed within their enormously thick walls, iron-barred casements, with folding doors of solid wood in lieu of windows and awning-shaded corridors and verandas; while sandwiched between them are Young American hotels, saloons, barber shops and boarding houses, flaunting gaily signs in red and gold inscribed, "Free Lunch Every Day," "Ten Cents a Shake," "Boston Baked Beans and Clam Chowder," etc.

For two hundred years the sleepy old place had never an inn, not until the California gold fever of '47-'49 brought thousands of travelers this way, and then they sprang up by the score. Now the number of hotels is reduced to two or three of the better class and as many more of inferior grade, ranging in price from \$2 to \$50 per diem.

Though surrounded on three sides by the sea, Panama is

WALLED LIKE A FEUDAL CITY. Because the experience of its founders with the buccaners had been so disastrous that they neglected no means of defense for the Capital. The wall, which is now partially destroyed and overgrown by bushes, was originally from twenty to thirty feet high, with moat and bastions on its land face, battlements and towers at frequent intervals and mounted with many pieces of cannon. In the early days it was an effectual safeguard against ordinary attack, but would be of little use against modern armaments of warfare. The builders, who had lately lost all at the hands of pirates, spent so much money in the construction of this wall that at last the Spanish King wrote to inquire whether the walls of his expensive colony were being made of silver or of gold.

The Indian word *Panama* signifies "plenty of fish," and had been bestowed upon the locality long before the arrival of the Spaniards. For more than two centuries, until the comparatively recent period of the Spanish domination, this was one of the most opulent cities in the New World, the key to the Pacific and the great distributing center between Europe and the rich countries of Southern America. When the treasure-galleons came sailing into the harbor from Lima and Valparaiso, laden with the wealth of conquered nations (to be sent on mule-back across the Isthmus to Porto Bello, where the fleet waited to convey it to Spain), the old town blossomed out at its best. Then its harbor was crowded with ships, and the streets were lined with wealthy merchant Castilian grandees, gorgeously uniformed officers of the army and the Government—the flower and chivalry of "New Spain"—while balls, bull-fights, gaming and excesses of all kinds were the order of the hour.

But there have been checks to Panama's prosperity, not least among them being several conflagrations and innumerable visitations of pestilence. Before the year 1756 the town was twice almost totally destroyed by fire, and from that year to 1807 its population never exceeded 5,000. The vast floating population that swept through during the feverish days of '49 could hardly be counted to Panama's credit. With the completion of the Isthmian railway a second era of permanent prosperity began, and now its population may safely be reckoned at 25,000.

Like all Spanish American cities, its central feature is an extensive plaza, with fountain and flowers, surrounded by the most important edifices of church and State. Straight through the middle of it runs La Calle de las Monjas, or

"STREET OF THE NUNS," which scraggle-legged Yankies now call Main street. The "palacio" of the Bishop faces Panama's plaza, and the Calidoro, or Government house, where all the business of the municipality is conducted. A big American hotel occupies one side of it and directly opposite, beyond the fountain, the twin towers are said to be the tallest on the continent, so tall that they indicate to vessels far out at sea the entrance to the bay and port.

This famous sanctuary is almost a facsimile of the grand cathedral in the City of Mexico, being built of stone and stuccoed adobe, at least 200 feet long by 150 feet deep, with floor of square red bricks and roof supported by four rows of massive columns. Inside there are the usual altars and shrines, pews, confessionals, burning candles, etc., but outside there is a marked difference, its towers being set with innumerable round plaques of glass that glitter in the sunshine like so many kohl-linors, while standing along its facade, each on a pedestal, is a row of colossal saints, all painted dark green.

The church itself was built by the Queen of Spain and the ladies of her court, each contributing to the pious work what money she could spare. When the anti-clerical party for casting lots for it there was nothing left to pay for the metal they should contain. So the zealous Queen invited, not only her court, but people of all classes to come and witness the casting and to contribute thereto. On the appointed day they came in crowds, high and low, rich and poor. When all was ready the Queen threw handfuls of gold into the great crucible, and the ladies and gentlemen of her court did the same, and then the people followed with donations of silver and copper, greater in quantity but less in value. Thus the amount of metal rapidly increased, but still there was not enough. Then the Queen threw in the golden ornaments which she wore; her ladies did the same; the gallant courtiers cut the buckles from their shoes, and the officers wrenched the jeweled handles from their swords. The excitement grew intense. Rings, bracelets and valuables of all sorts, some of them precious relics and family heirlooms, of others there were brass and iron, and the meager trinkets of the poor.

And thus the bells of San Domingo were made. It is said that their tone was of the purest, that they were held in great reverence, both by the priests and by the people, and whenever they were rung everybody crossed himself and said a prayer. After the great conflagration those not broken by their fall from the lofty tower were removed to some other church, and certainly not to the cathedral. If the story of their sweet tones be true, for those that clang and clatter above that sanctuary are about the most harshly ear-splitting it has been my misfortune to hear.

Of course we must go over to old Panama. "PANAMA LA VIEJA," a carriage drive of only six miles, and see all that remains of the proud city which received its royal charter in 1521, and after a brilliant existence of only a century and a half, was swept in a single night by the hand of a buccaner.

Here is what Pizarro equipped his murderous expedition, and where he and his fellow rascals, Almagro and Zaque, desecrated the Sacrament by the infernal canyons they entered into. Historians tell us that among its 7,000 houses were many stately palaces, furnished and adorned with great magnificence, and that beyond the city, far and wide, stretched the plantations which supplied the markets with fruit and vegetables, with groves and gardens where the fair Panamanians with their *chelleros* were wont to resort in the cool of the day.

There was a great hospital and a long line of buildings used by the opulent Genoese as a market-house for their slaves; there were churches and monasteries and convents, all wonderfully rich in jewelled ornaments and altar-pieces wrought by the foremost artists of the time; and even the King's stables, where the beasts were kept that carried the gold and silver of Peru and Mexico to Porto Bello, were richer than the *casa* of today.

But how could that fallen? The place where the conquest of an empire was planned, then the brightest jewel in the Castilian crown, is now a dismal heap of ruins in the midst of a pestilential swamp, inhabited only by snakes, iguanas and alligators. To-day one can find few traces of former magnificence; here and there a turret or bit of wall overgrown to the top, and twined over with a tangled mass of trees, bushes, vines and creepers. One at the North can find little idea of tropical luxuriance in this hot and humid atmosphere, especially after two hundred years of undisturbed growth. The watch-tower of San Jerome is an example of this. It was built only six years before the city's destruction, in the form of a hollow square, 100 feet high. Now it is a low mound of broken stones, and the trees and bushes grow on its summit, while sturdy roots, running downwards, have completely filled the entire inner space.

FANNIE B. WARD.

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What is life? 'Tis the earthly hour of trial, For a life that's but begun; When the prize of self-denial May be quickly lost or won. 'Tis the hour when love may burgeon To an everlasting bliss, Or when lusts their victims urge On to doff immortal dress. Yet how many men will dare To but gain their slender share In some plunder, spent on vices or by stealth.

What is death? 'Tis the silent hour of trial, For a life that's but begun; When the prize of self-denial May be quickly lost or won. 'Tis the hour when love may burgeon To an everlasting bliss, Or when lusts their victims urge On to doff immortal dress. Yet how many men will dare To but gain their slender share In some plunder, spent on vices or by stealth.

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## DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1890.

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,  
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Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.The SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at  
TWENTY-FIVE cents per month.THE WEEKLY UNION  
The cheapest and most desirable Home, News  
and Literary Journal published on the Pacific  
coast. The SUNDAY UNION is sent to every  
subscriber to the WEEKLY UNION.Terms for both one year, \$2.00  
The WEEKLY UNION alone, \$1.50  
The SUNDAY UNION alone, \$1.00All these publications are sent either by Mail  
or Express to agents or single subscribers, with  
freight prepaid. All Postmasters are agents.  
The Star Advertising Medium on the Pacific  
coast.Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as  
second-class matter.THE RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and  
WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the  
Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive  
the full Associated Press dispatches from all  
parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco,  
they have no competitors either in influence or  
home and general circulation throughout the  
State.San Francisco Agencies.  
This paper is for sale at the following places:  
L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange,  
California street, who is also sole Advertising  
Agent for San Francisco; the principal News  
Stands and Hotels; and at the Market Street  
Ferry.Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and  
coming into Sacramento.Weather Forecasts for To-day.  
California—Rain in district north from latitude  
of San Francisco; southwesterly winds;  
nearly stationary temperature in extreme south-  
ern portion; cooler elsewhere.Oregon and Washington—Rain; south-  
westerly winds; cooler.

OLD DOCTRINE REASSERTED.

The Pope has issued a new and very  
lengthy encyclical, which formed the topic  
of sermons in several Catholic Churches in  
the East on Sunday. We are told by the  
dispatches that it is "the most important  
document issued by the present Pope," and  
that "it will interest Protestants as much  
as Catholics, because it defines the duties  
of the Catholic to the State." Assuming  
the brief synopsis sent by wire to be ac-  
curate, there is nothing new discoverable  
in the encyclical. Its chief interest is  
found in the fact that the Pope deems it  
essential that he should not allow his  
pontificate to expire without reasserting  
the doctrine that the Church is before and  
superior to the State. That "the native  
land has to be loved because in it we re-  
ceived mortal life, but more ardently the  
church should be loved, because to it we  
owe the immortal life of the soul; because  
it is right to prefer the welfare of the soul  
to the welfare of the body." The Pope  
says:If the natural law ordains that Catholics  
should protect with particular attention the  
law in which they are born and reared, with  
greater reason ought they to be animated with  
sentiments toward the Church, the city, the  
country, from whom she has received her  
constitution.If the laws of the State are in contradiction  
of the divine, if they command anything pre-  
judicial to the church or are hostile to the  
faith, if they impose a burden on the person  
of the Supreme Pontiff, the authority of Jesus  
Christ, then indeed it is a duty to resist them  
and a crime to obey them, a crime fraught with  
injury to the State itself, for every offense  
against religion recoils on the State.The administration of the church government  
is difficult and gives rise to numerous con-  
fusions. The church approves of all governments  
that respect religion and the divine law, and is  
indifferent to parties.To seek to engage the church in the quarrels  
of parties and to attempt to make use of its  
support to triumph more easily over adversaries  
is to commit an indirect abuse of religion.In politics, which are inseparable from  
with laws of morality and religious duties, men  
ought always, in the first place, to take care to  
serve the interest of Catholicism. As soon as  
these interests are seen to be in danger all  
differences should cease between them, so that,  
united in the same thoughts and same desires,  
they may undertake the protection and defense  
of religion in common and gain an end to  
which all things should be referred.It is the duty assigned to the church by God  
to offer opposition whenever the laws of the  
State injure religion, and to endeavor earnestly to  
give the spirit of the gospel into the laws and in-  
structions of peoples, and since the fate of States  
depend principally on those at the head of the  
Government, the church can not, without in-  
jury to itself, neglect to give its aid in the  
struggle for the good of the State.It seems impossible for the radical  
churchman to draw the true distinction  
between duty to the church and duty to  
the State, or to reconcile obedience to the  
civil authority with liberty of conscience.We may not expect that he ever will, or  
that he will depart from the doctrine that  
his duty to the State is to be bounded by  
the mandates of the church, and that the  
church alone is the judge of the friendli-  
ness or animosity of the civil to the  
priestly authority. Yet, while he clamors  
for liberty of conscience and for the pro-  
tection of his religious privileges by the  
strong arm of the State, he insists upon a  
doctrine that, carried to its logical con-  
clusion, would make the latter the mere in-  
strument and machine of the church; that  
would substitute for civil government the  
dicta of the ecclesiastic, and thus elimi-  
nate free government wholly. But what-  
ever religionists may think of the question,  
this much is certain, that no free govern-  
ment can exist, liberty of conscience can-  
not be assured, religion cannot enjoy the  
protection of society, unless the civil  
power, within the realm of its purpose, is  
recognized as supreme and beyond the  
possibility of dictation by any spiritual  
representatives in the flesh. The Pope  
has not, we repeat, asserted any new doc-  
trine, but he has by reaffirmation of an  
old one suggested that his church still  
holds to its right, whenever it pleases to  
assert it, to exercise a censorship over civil  
enactments, and to counsel the citizen to  
resist or obey them as the church may de-  
termine. However, so long as free govern-  
ment exists, such fulmination will not ex-  
cite notable interest; but should free gov-  
ernment begin to decay, the first symp-  
toms will be discovered in concession to  
the doctrine that the office of the citizen is  
subordinate to the decree of the church.

SIGHT WITHOUT EYES.

That there may be sight, or rather per-  
ception, without the aid of the eye, and  
without the hypnotic condition being in-  
voked, seems to be established by the case  
of Henry Hendrickson, as described in the  
Chicago Herald, Hendrickson is now  
forty-three years of age. When sixmonths old he was deprived of sight, and  
for no length of time has it been restored.  
Yet Hendrickson perceives—that is to say,  
an unnamed sense appears to have devel-  
oped, by which he sees some things almost  
as well as those blessed with eyesight.Thus, when he enters a room, though he  
touches no object in it, nor the walls, he  
immediately gives its dimensions with re-  
markable accuracy and describes its char-  
acteristics. Possibly he is aided in this by  
the acuteness of the sense of hearing, that  
enables him to detect reflected sound  
waves which the ordinary ear does not  
hear. But Hendrickson disputes this, de-  
claring that he sees the room, that con-  
stantly there is light all about him, and  
that he discerns everything.Not long ago this remarkable man, who  
is by no means spiritually or nervously  
sensitive in character, was enveloped in  
blankets, to put at rest any possible skep-  
ticism concerning his seeing with his eyes.  
Then before or behind him, it mattered  
not, an ordinary cane was held up in var-  
ious positions, and in answer to the inquiry  
"In what position am I holding it?" he  
gave prompt and correct answers without  
a single mistake, sometimes describing  
acute or oblique angles. Perhaps one of  
the strongest proofs of his ability to see  
without eyes is his counting of the tele-  
graph poles as he is whirled by in a rail-  
way train under full speed. He avers  
that he does not do this by calculation,  
but that he is conscious when the train  
passes a pole, and it is observed that he  
counts at exactly the right time, varying  
properly with the speed of the cars.In 1881 this man of perception was in  
New York city and had occasion to go to  
the house of a friend on Forty-first street.  
He walked from Union Square without a  
guide, and to the house, ascending the  
right steps with perfect confidence that  
he had reached the right house. As he  
puts it, "I knew I was right; I perceived  
the house; I knew it." He adds: "I am  
a very good skater, and can, when gliding  
swiftly, see every crack and rough spot, no  
matter how small and indistinct. The  
faster I go, the plainer I can see. Well, I  
don't mean that I can see, but I perceive,  
or something. It is light to me, and I  
seem to discern everything."If one stands in the same room with  
Mr. Hendrickson, and makes motions in  
the air, as if leading an orchestra, but de-  
scribing phonetic characters by the mo-  
tions, this strangely gifted man will inter-  
pret the characters formed in the air, and  
rarely if ever makes a mistake. He is  
now studying short-hand, and expresses  
confidence in his ability to acquire the  
reporting style.It is an interesting study for scientists  
to ascertain with what subtle sense Hen-  
drickson is endowed. Is it possible that  
there is a capacity to perceive through  
some mental sense, of which we have no  
definite knowledge, or is it simply this,  
that Hendrickson, by reason of deprivation  
of sight, is so fully developed in all the  
other senses that he feels through the  
medium of the atmosphere, without touch-  
ing; that he hears sounds inaudible to  
ordinary mortals; that the sense of smell  
is so delicate that even he does not realize  
that it is one of the mediums for convey-  
ance of intelligence to his brain. May it  
not be, is it not altogether probable, that  
the delicate sensitiveness of all these  
senses combine in a manner he is himself  
incapable of analyzing to inform him of  
material objects, and to give him accurate  
ideas of proportion and harmony? He  
declares that he is communicated to him,  
how he cannot explain, the fact of the  
presence, the configuration and the  
size of objects, the character of motions,  
and the harmony or discord of things  
related to each other. This would seem  
to indicate some sort of mediumship, as  
the spiritualists would nominate it, or a  
telepathic quality, as some students in  
psychical research would describe it. But  
it is probable that the true solution for  
Hendrickson's remarkable powers is to be  
found in the abnormal development of his  
remaining senses.

IS CIVILITY TO WOMAN DECLINING?

The New York Tribune is troubled of  
soul over the decline of civility among  
Americans. It starts out with the pre-  
mise that the New Yorker is a typical  
American, representing the best there is of  
gentility and good breeding in this coun-  
try, and then proceeds to prove that he is,  
not as a rule perhaps, but to a degree  
humiliating to local pride, a boor. The  
charge is made extensively and in detail  
that he refuses to give place to women in  
the street-cars; he elbows and jostles them  
on the sidewalk; he cares nothing that a  
"lady" is close behind him when he passes  
through a swinging-door; he is generous  
to a fault, but it is to himself; as a clerk  
he lacks politeness when dealing with  
women, as a business man he accords them  
no more attention than he does to men;  
he has no "compunctions of gentility"  
in sitting in a crowded ferry-boat  
while women stand; he holds to his own  
on a street crossing and calmly sees a  
woman step off into the mud that he may  
pass over dry shod. What is the meaning  
of all this? asks the Tribune. It concedes  
that the old excuse is inadequate, that as  
men and communities grow in wealth,  
politeness decays, and courtesy and re-  
gard for one's neighbors go to seed. It  
must be then, it concludes, that as woman  
has become so self-reliant, man has made  
up his mind to accept her at her own val-  
uation. And it adds:The natural outcome of this revision of the  
estimate of woman is that men, unconsciously  
it may be, reason that women no longer need  
the consideration which they commanded  
when their sex was a synonym for weakness  
and dependence. But whatever may be the  
reasons for the decline of courtesy, the thing it-  
self is most deplorable.Our contemporary has reached the true  
solution of the matter. Woman is alone  
to blame for the decline of politeness  
towards her. In some degree her self-  
reliance has led her to abuse the privi-  
leges of courtesy to the sex; she has not  
returned it with the acknowledgment that  
is costless but sufficient; she has insisted  
upon entering the very storm centers of  
trade and business, and men have resolved  
that she shall bear an equal share of the  
inconvenience and accept equally with him  
the rigors of such conditions. She has so  
persistently and generally supplanted  
young men in commercial and clerical  
employments as to cultivate among her  
sex a distaste for the home realm and  
the arts of housewifery. That man is  
lacking in old-time civility to her is due  
not to his insensibility, but rather to his  
sense of exact justice. He cannot be  
made to understand that the demands of  
courtesy should contribute to her advan-  
tage so long as she assumes the attitude of  
a competitor and makes no return for con-  
sideration shown. In short, the decline  
of civility to American women is largely  
due to the fact that they have resented  
its extension as an impeachment of their  
individuality, independence and self-  
reliance. They have declared that they  
are able to take care of themselves, and  
men have resolved to give them a free  
field for the experiment. Nevertheless,  
we agree with our contemporary that "it  
is deplorable" that this is true. That it  
is the function of a gentleman to be gen-  
tlemanly is an axiom, and in no way  
tested as in the conduct of man toward  
woman as the weaker vessel. When that  
man is not high proof it will be found that  
the man is also less courteous to men; that  
he is wanting in the urbanity and politeness  
that should prevail among gentlemen.  
Indeed, as the respect for woman in public  
declines, the coarseness of men among men  
augments, and their behavior toward each  
other is attuned to the standard of the  
"care-for-number-one" principle, regardless  
of what becomes of number two.THE DAKOTA SHAME.  
It is a significant fact that the Constitu-  
tion of North Dakota does not contain the  
usual provision forbidding lotteries in that  
State. The reasonable supposition is that  
the far-seeing Louisiana concern "got in  
its work"—how exceedingly expressive a  
bit of slang is now and then—upon the  
constitution-makers last year. Upon the  
evidence of this is found in the very peculiar  
bill that was introduced to charter lot-  
teries, and that passed the Senate by 22 to  
8. In Dakota all laws must be general,  
but the bill provided that only lotteries  
might operate in the State that had previ-  
ously been chartered by some other State,  
and that had for twenty years paid to such  
State a certain amount of its earnings. As  
this fitted the case of the Louisiana swin-  
dle and no other, it amounted to a special  
grant to it. For this grant it agreed to  
pay \$100,000 to the State in the outset,  
and thereafter for fifty years \$75,000 a  
year, quarterly in advance.  
It may be of interest to readers to learn  
how the legislators apologized for their  
infamy. It is disclosed in some of the re-  
citals of the bill:  
To establish solvent and reliable home insti-  
tutions for the operating and conducting a lot-  
tery, lottery, series of lotteries and for the sale  
of lottery tickets, policy and combination tickets,  
devices and certificates, and fractional parts  
thereof, and to insure fairness in the distribu-  
tion of the prizes, for the purpose of raising  
revenue to defray the expenses of the State  
government.  
And it is added:  
Whereas, an emergency exists in that  
said money is needed for said ordinary and  
current expenses, and therefore this Act shall take  
effect immediately.  
There never was a damnable scheme set  
on foot that the devil could not whip into  
line some excuse for it. As the Constitu-  
tion of Dakota does not prohibit lotteries,  
the proposition of the lottery gamblers will  
certainly crop out in some other form.  
The very fact that the friends of the late  
bill strangled it to prevent its defeat before  
the Executive may be assumed to fore-  
shadow some other scheme for the debauching  
of the Legislature. It is now only  
necessary to buy up enough venal men to  
insure the overriding of the Governor's  
veto, when the lottery will again show its  
head.The robbery of a woman, the wife of a  
prominent citizen, on one of the most pub-  
lic streets of San Francisco in broad  
daylight, is a sorry reflection upon the  
police authorities of that city. Not only  
was the woman robbed, but the rascals  
beat her cruelly, gagged her, threw her to  
the sidewalk and tore her jewelry from her  
person. All this was in plain view from  
twenty or more residences, and at a spot  
where ordinarily great numbers of people  
pass hourly, and where cable cars run  
every two minutes. One of the robbers is  
aged but nineteen, and the other four  
years younger. Both are said to be well  
connected with prominent families. The  
probabilities are that if the matter is  
thoroughly probed, these young rascals  
will be found to have been readers of  
criminal literature, such as the police  
gazettes and sensational dime novel lib-  
raries. The elder of the youths was five  
years ago sent to prison to serve seven  
years for highway robbery, but was par-  
doned after partial service. Punishment  
in his case properly administered might  
have saved him from his present dilemma,  
for it is altogether likely that he will now  
be condemned to life imprisonment. So-  
ciety will not be content with less, since  
he not only committed a grave crime, but  
his assault was brutal and upon a woman.  
The demand will be made that such  
severity be shown in his case as to teach  
the criminal element that our wives and  
sisters shall be protected from assault, and  
that they shall be so guarded that they  
may walk upon the streets of towns and  
cities in safety. If the police force of San  
Francisco is not sufficient in number to  
guard the highways of the metropolis, it  
should be enlarged. Taxation in San  
Francisco is lower than in any other city  
on the coast; property wealth there is  
enormous, and the people of the place are  
amplified to salary such a force of officers  
that a daylight outrage such as described  
will be impossible.The policy of this Government has  
been to form no entangling foreign alli-  
ances. But that has not been understood  
to exclude commercial and friendly con-  
ventions with States of the American con-  
tinent. But it is now objected by opposi-  
tion journals that the policy has been vio-  
lated by the compact we have formed con-  
cerning Samoa. That cannot be regarded  
as a "foreign alliance," and certainly is  
not an entangling. The treaty referred to  
extends of us no duty towards England or  
Germany that we should not accord to  
those countries in their intercourse with  
Samoa without a written contract. We  
are by it not bound to an alliance that  
will be likely to involve us in wars or lead  
us to trespass upon the claims of other na-  
tions. In agreeing that the independence  
of Samoa shall be held sacred, that the  
rights of American citizens in Samoa shall  
be guarded, and that there shall be main-  
tained at the chief post an orderly gov-  
ernment, we have not abandoned a prin-  
ciple of international policy which we  
have before observed. The Samoan treatytherefore cannot possibly be construed into  
an entangling alliance, for we have done  
only that which has been suggested by the  
instincts of humanity and the love of  
peace. It involves us in no international  
complications, and is not liable to create  
any disturbance in our relations with for-  
eign countries. The opposition press, that  
is so solicitous to find weak points in the  
armor of the Administration, will have to  
search in other directions.THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE DOMINION,  
Lord Stanley, has put a nail in the  
cabin of Canadian aristocracy by his in-  
sult to the merchants of Canada. At the  
recent reception given by the Governor-  
General he expressly ordered that mer-  
chants and commercial men, or as the En-  
glish prefer to call them, "shop-men,"  
should not be invited, as he held them to  
be without the pale of that peculiar  
circle that may enter a Governor-General's  
social atmosphere. The entire merchant  
class of Canada has taken offense and  
there is a social whirlwind throughout the  
Dominion. The Canadas are altogether  
too near to the United States for such dis-  
tinctions as Lord Stanley draws to be  
maintained. Practically, the Dominion  
has no independent titled aristocracy, at  
least not in such numbers that it can be  
said to stand independent of the commer-  
cial classes. The people of Canada are  
mainly workers, the drones are very few,  
and industry is there as here a patent  
for a title of honor. Lord Stanley has a  
perfect right to invite to his receptions who  
he pleases; he has not the right to offer to  
merchants a gratuitous insult by pro-  
nouncing them as unfit to meet him and  
his household. His reception, by the way,  
was attended by scores of officials, more  
than half of whom are engaged in or in-  
terested in commercial enterprises. How  
Lord Stanley manages to draw the line  
between the office-holder and the merchant  
is a puzzle.The proposition to retain a portion of  
the pay of the regular soldier as a measure  
preventive of desertion has taken form in  
the shape of a bill now before Congress.  
Another bill increases the pay the second,  
and still more the third, and very much  
more the fourth year. But it is a fact that  
most desertions occur in the first year of  
enlistment. The proposition is to retain a  
sum from the second year's pay. That  
bill, therefore, will not reach the case of  
the deserters in the first year of service.  
The better measure is that which provides  
for gradually increasing payments. Still  
better would it be to raise the pay of the  
soldier very materially from the outset,  
and then elevate the standard for admis-  
sion to the army. We will have less of  
desertion when we secure men whose am-  
bition is not limited by \$13 a month and  
"found." If the army is not to be en-  
larged, and there is no reason why it  
should be, then we can afford to pay at  
least \$20 a month, and demand men in  
character who are of better quality in char-  
acter, ambition and physique, than the  
recruiting stations in the great cities now  
manage to gather in. Whatever will assist  
better recruiting will tend to decrease the  
causes of desertion.The invitation to the Government of  
Hawaii to send a delegate to the Pan-  
American Congress is a practical recog-  
nition of the Sandwich Islands as a territory,  
the destiny of which is interwoven with  
that of the States of the American con-  
tinent. It is not likely that England or  
Germany, or for the matter of that any  
other foreign Powers, will be other than  
displeased at this action. It indicates that  
the time may be near at hand when the  
relations of the Hawaiian Government  
with the republic of America will be so  
much closer as to amount to a practical  
unification of interests, and a consequent  
decay of European influence in the Islands.  
The Vienna aristocrats danced in rags  
and tatters for the benefit of the poor the  
other night. It is said to have been an  
extraordinary affair. But how much  
more charitable it would have been to  
have given the money the ball cost the  
management and the participants directly  
to the relief fund. Or stranger still would  
have been a ball in which the poor would  
have been the dancers and the aristocrats  
the ticket-buyers and the lookers-on.  
That, at least, would have secured as  
much money, and in addition would have  
brightened a day in the lives of the bene-  
ficiaries.It is rumored that the Czar has been  
moved by the protest of civilization to  
inquire into the reported outrages in Si-  
beria. To that end he has recalled the  
Director who ruined the sister of Mme.  
Shidha and attempted a similar outrage  
upon the latter, and has ordered an in-  
quiry into the conduct of the official.  
There is this to be said for the Russian  
system, that when it fixes guilt, rank, sta-  
tion, influence and family connections  
avail nothing to stay the lash of punish-  
ment.The news of the revival of intense an-  
tagonism between the French and the  
English in Canada is not at all surprising.  
The two races have been neutral all along  
to any one except each other. Some day  
we fear there will be an open outbreak  
between the French and the English Can-  
adians, and religious prejudice will cut the  
larger figure in the trouble.A COMPLETE reading of the findings of  
the Parnell Commission does not impress  
one with a sense of the Irish leaders hav-  
ing been acquitted. There is enough of  
condemnation in the judgment of the  
Commission to give ground for further  
trouble.

SUNDAY RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

First Baptist Church—Pastor Reed will  
preach forenoon and evening: 10:45 A. M. sub-  
ject: "The Love of Money." 8:00 P. M. subject:  
"Which Way is Your Tent Pitched?"United Brethren, corner Fourteenth and  
K streets—Preaching by Bishop J. W. Holt, D.  
D. at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at  
9:45 A. M. Come, and you will be pleased and  
blessed.First Unitarian Society, Castle Hall,  
northwest corner of Ninth and J streets—Preach-  
ing at 11 A. M. by Rev. C. P. Massey. Subject:  
"The Love of Money." Sunday-school at 12:15.  
All welcome.M. E. Church South, Seventh street,  
between J and K—Preaching by the pastor,  
Rev. A. C. Rane, at 11 A. M. "Justice from the  
Unjust." at 7:30 P. M. Last in the series of talks  
to young men, subject: "A Millionaire's Advice  
to a Young Man."Church of Christ (Scientist)—Regular  
services at 12:15. Tenth and  
K (Grangers' Building).English Lutheran Church, Pioneer Hall,  
Sunday-school, 9:45. Preaching, 11 A. M. and7:30 P. M. Morning subject: "Christ's House."  
Evening: "Life." You will be made welcome.  
Rev. W. H. Harrison, pastor.First Christian Church, Eighth street,  
between N and O—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30  
P. M. by M. G. Groves, pastor. Subject at 11  
A. M., "Philadelphian." 7:30 P. M., "A Noble Life,  
a Noble Death." Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M.  
Young People's meeting at 6:30 P. M.Calvary Baptist Church, I street,  
between Tenth and Thirteenth—Rev. A. C. Her-  
rick, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Theme:  
"The Transfiguration." Rev. W. H. Sherman  
will preach at 7:30 P. M. After the sermon, baptism,  
Wednesday evening, 8:00. All welcome.Emmanuel Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth  
and N streets—Pastor, Rev. C. A. Beesley,  
preaching morning at 11, evening at 7:30. Sun-  
day-school at 12:15. Prayer meeting, Thursday  
evening, 7:30. Seats free. No collection. Every-  
body welcome.Westminster Presbyterian Church, cor-  
ner Sixth and J streets—Preaching by the  
pastor, Rev. J. E. Wheeler, D. D., morning  
service at 10:30. Evening service at 7:30. The  
evening service will be in the interest of young  
men. Subject: "Profane Swearing." Sunday-  
school at noon. Young people's meeting at  
6:30 P. M. Every one welcome.St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Eighth  
street, between I and J. Rev. John F. von Her-  
rich, rector. Quinquagesima Sunday. Services  
at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:15.  
Mission school at 3 P. M. Subject morning ser-  
vice: "Intercession of the Saints." Offertory solo by  
Don Bailey.Sixth-street M. E. Church, between K  
and L streets—Rev. Arnold P. Nelson, pastor.  
Preaching, 10:45 A. M. Subject: "Holy ground."  
a sermon to church-members. 7:30 P. M.: "The  
central Truth of the Gospel." Epworth League,  
6:30 P. M. Revival services every evening during  
the coming week.Congregational Church, Sixth street,  
between I and J—The pastor, Rev. W. C. Merrill,  
will preach at 10:45. Subject: "A Reasonable  
Service." Sunday-school, 12:15. Mission,  
Twenty-third and K, 3:30 P. M. Christian En-  
deavor in lecture-room at 6:15 P. M. Popular Bible  
lecture at 7:30 P. M. Subject: "An Egyptian Si-  
beria." Seats free. All welcome.Fourth-street Presbyterian Church,  
pastor, Rev. O. C. Wheeler, D. D., Sunday  
Services—morning at ten hours.Union Hall, corner Twelfth and O  
streets—Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Praise meet-  
ing at 7:30 P. M. Conducted by Professor R. A.  
Spencer. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. by Mr. C. A.  
Maydwell.According to reports from Augusta, Me.,  
there has not been for years such a struggle  
for Kennebec ice as is now going on.  
Speculators are buying up many tracts  
along the river and coast, which they  
never expect to work, but which they are  
bound to prevent being utilized.

NEW TO-DAY.

Advertisements of Moving Notices, Wants, Lost,  
Found, For Sale, To Let and similar notices under  
this head are inserted for 5 cents per line the first  
time and 3 cents per line each subsequent time. All  
notices of this character will be found under this  
heading.My little daughter, Miss Gertrude Carley  
will not sing in the coming Sacramento opera.Y. M. C. No. 27 and 11—Officers and  
members are requested to attend a reception of  
the worthy Grand President SUNDAY EVEN-  
ING, February 16th, 8 o'clock, at Y. M. C. Hall,  
Seventh street, between K and L. Finest  
strictly enforced. By order of COMMITTEE.Y. M. C. No. 11—A joint meeting of No.  
11 and No. 27 will be held TO-MORROW (Sun-  
day) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, at Y. M. C. Hall,  
SEVENTH STREET, between K and L. SULLIVAN, with  
other Grand Officers, will pay a fraternal visit.  
All members are expected to be present. Visit-  
ing brothers cordially invited.WM. F. GORMLEY, President.  
J. J. O'CONNOR, Secretary.Benevolent Council No. 2, Degree  
of Pequotians, meets TO-NIGHT at the  
Red Men's Hall, at 7:30 o'clock. By  
order of the Council, J. J. O'CONNOR.

MRS. E. J. BRAZIER, K. of R.

WANTED—PRIVATE BOARD AND ROOM  
by gentleman and wife, between Ninth  
and Eleventh, H and O streets. Address D.  
N. J. this office.TEACHER WANTED FOR A CLASS OF  
four, in common school studies, two even-  
ings per week. Address "Students," 615 Eleventh  
street.TO LET—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS,  
with bath, for housekeeping, references re-  
quired. No. 145 Fourteenth street, Feb. 15.TO LET—HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS AND  
bath, range and connections; or upper and  
lower floors to let separately. Inquire at 620 I  
street, or of J. S. PORTER, 106 Fourth st. 15.

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

FOUND—A CHESTNUT COLORED HORSE,  
new harness, harness, etc., stating  
when lost, also full description. Feb. 15.WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING, OR  
housework to do by the day. Inquire at  
Pacific Hotel, Fifth and K streets.WANTED—A GOOD BAKER, WITH SMALL  
capital, to purchase one of the most de-  
sirable stands in Northern California, consist-  
ing of confectionery, ice cream, cake and  
pastry. The town has no baker, and it is a fine  
opportunity for man and family. Address this office,  
or call, where information will be given. Feb. 15.WANTED—PARTIES TO BORROW MONEY  
on their city and country property. Plenty  
of money to loan. Address MONEY LOANER,  
C. O. BOX 38, Sacramento.FREE LABOR BUREAU—THE COUNCIL OF  
Federated Trades hereby announces that it  
has opened a Free Bureaucracy Office at 1019  
Eleventh street. NO FEE charged employer or  
employee. All classes of help furnished, both  
male and female. By order of the COUNCIL  
OF FEDERATED TRADES. Feb. 15.WANTED—WOOD CHOPPERS, FARM  
hands, milkers, cooks, waiters, twenty  
women and girls for general housework and  
cooking. None but sober, steady people need  
apply. At EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth  
and K streets. Telephone 22.

FOR SALE—TO LET—ETC.

FOR RENT—NICE FRONT ROOM IN PRI-  
vate family, 1025 D street, between Tenth  
and Eleventh. Feb. 15.TO LET—VINEYARD AND ORCHARD OF 17  
acres; house, barn, windmill; would also  
make a fine place for a farm. Apply to CARL  
STROBEL, 317 J street.TO LET—HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, KITCHEN,  
summer kitchen, bath-room; large base-  
ment, hot and cold water, gas, K street, be-  
tween Twelfth and Thirteenth. Inquire of  
J. J. GOETHE, 1011 Fourth street.FOR SALE—CHICKEN AND TURKEY  
and geese displayed. See barn, corn crib;  
price, \$1,500. Apply to STROBEL, 317 J street.  
Feb. 15.FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LARGE RESI-  
dence would make first-class private board-  
ing house; price, \$7,000. Apply to STROBEL, 317  
J street.ONE EIGHT-HORSE POWER BOILER AND  
engine for sale. Inquire at 1029 K st. Feb. 15.FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR DESIR-  
able city property, a wheat ranch of 1,200  
acres near Williams, Colusa county. Address  
WELSHOCK, LUBIN & CO., Sacramento. 628-4.FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS 80x160, NORTH  
side P street; best location for dwellings in  
the city; above all possible floods; near street  
cars; city



## DEATH TRAPS.

## AWNINGS AND SIDEWALKS THAT ARE A MENACE TO CITIZENS.

Narrow Escape of Two Men From Death by a Falling Balcony—Prompt Action Necessary.

Quite a commotion was caused on J street, between Fifth and Sixth, a little before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the sudden collapse of the old awning in front of John Gruhl's saloon, on the south side of the street. Two men had been seen standing on the awning, or balcony, only a moment before, and when the crash came people in the vicinity rushed to the spot, expecting to see their crushed and lifeless bodies.

As the dust cleared away, however, the men were seen to crawl out from the debris, but not without injury. They proved to be a young man named William Frazee, son of officer Frazee, and Charles Durkee, an employee of the Electric Light Company. The latter, it was found, received but a few slight scratches and bruises, but Frazee fared worse. He was cut more or less about the head, but his worst injury appeared to be internally. His carriage was procured and he was driven home.

It appears that Durkee had gone upon the balcony to adjust some wires, and Frazee went up to discuss with him some matter concerning work. Their combined weight proved too much for the structure, the timbers of which were found to be badly rotted at the ends where they joined the building, and the whole thing came down, as stated.

The broken lumber was removed by Building Inspector Starr, who stated that some two months ago the awning was condemned by the City Trustees, at his request, but that it had been allowed to stand owing to the continued stormy weather, on the owner's promise to have it removed as soon as possible. The owner of the property is William Rippon, a resident of San Francisco.

There are probably several thousand feet of these old balconies still standing along the business streets of the city which are a menace to the limbs and lives of people who walk beneath them or who are in the habit of using them. These balconies were erected more than a quarter of a century ago, and their timbers have rotted out so that they are liable to fall at any moment. Some have been condemned because of their unsafe condition can be seen at a glance, and many more would be if their timbers were carefully inspected.

This should be done without delay, and not a balcony on the business streets should be overlooked. It will not do to wait until somebody is killed, but every structure of this kind that is not found to be firmly put together and in good condition should be condemned and removed at once.

The City Trustees have also condemned a great many places of sidewalk during the last few months, but it is believed that a close inspection of the supports, from beneath, would reveal a startling condition of things. So long as the plank remains in fair condition these sidewalks have the appearance of strength and solidity, but the beams on which the walks rest are in many cases too rotten to bear a heavy strain. Some time when a dense crowd is gathered upon one of these weak places, there will be accident that may result in many broken limbs or loss of life.

Night before last a lady broke a leg by going through a hole in a sidewalk, and yesterday witnessed an awning accident that might have killed somebody, and would doubtless have done so had any person happened to be beneath the thing when it came down. The authorities have absolute power to cause the removal of all such death-traps, and should know to a certainty the exact condition of all the sidewalks and awnings in the city. It has salaried officers whose duty it is to inspect these structures, and such inspection should be made as thorough as possible.

## ERHICH'S WILL.

The Deceased Violinist's Estate Bequeathed to His Mother.

Public Administrator Harlow yesterday filed a petition in the Superior Court for the probate of the will of Ernst Erlich, the well-known violinist, who died in this city on the 28th of last month. At the time of Erlich's death he was not known to have made any will, and Public Administrator Harlow applied for letters of administration on the estate, which matter was set for hearing on the 21st of this month.

Recently, however, the will of deceased was found. It was made in October, 1892, and names his mother, Sophia Dorothea Erlich, residing in Hamburg, Germany, as the sole devisee.

The Erlich estate consists of the south half of the east half of lot 5, between K and L, Second and Third streets, in this city, valued at \$8,000; also, personal property, consisting of musical instruments, music, household furniture, etc., valued at \$2,500; also, money, in the hands of the special administrator amounting to \$805. The total value of the estate is estimated at \$11,305.

The petition was set for hearing on the 28th instant.

## POLICE COURT.

An Indifferent Lot of Petty Offenders Disposed of.

There was a pretty long array of names on the Police Court calendar yesterday. The first called was that of "Snow-Bank," alias, charged with drunk. He was allowed to go.

Martin Regan, convicted of vagrancy, will be sentenced this morning.

George McCabe was convicted of the larceny of a shirt and sentenced to fifteen days.

J. H. Sullivan was also convicted of petit larceny and sentenced to sixty days.

Alfred Johnson was fined \$5 for battery.

The case of Frank Foster, charged with assault with a deadly weapon, was continued till to-day.

John Perry was acquitted of the charge of petit larceny against him.

Jack Williams was found guilty of attempting to dissuade a witness, and sent to jail for fifty days. He had already been held for attempting to rob a man named Ford.

Brook Doran, charged with being drunk, was discharged.

## BARWICK'S WARNING.

The Vigilant Sergeant Thinks the Rain Will Come Down To-day.

The barometer yesterday, according to the Signal Service reports, was falling north of this city, being lowest in Olympia, with rain falling from the Straits of Juan de Fuca to the California State line. The barometer is still slightly above 30 inches in this valley, but was falling last evening, and rain may reasonably be looked for to-day in Northern California.

The temperature in this city at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. was 34° and 58°, and the dew-point 31° and 50°, while the highest and lowest temperatures were 58° and 54°, with partly cloudy weather prevailing.

The highest and lowest one year ago yesterday was 54° and 41°; and one year ago to-day 49° and 32°, with .56 of an inch of rainfall.

The temperature in the northern portion of this valley was generally near the freezing point, and at some places below it. Red Bluff being 2° below that interesting point.

## PITCHER HARPER.

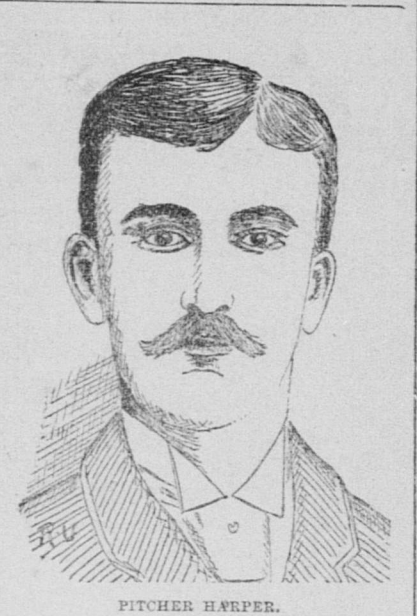
Something About the Young Man Who Will Twirl for Sacramento.

Nearly all Sacramento lovers of the national game were pleased when it was announced that the management of the local ball team had signed George Harper, the handsome and popular pitcher who played for Stockton last season. Harper is uni-

versally liked, as he is a model gentleman off the diamond as well as on.

The accompanying portrait is an excellent likeness of the young twirler who will wear a Sacramento uniform during the coming season.

George Harper is a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and is 24 years of age. He stands five feet nine and a half inches high, and weighs 160 pounds. He began his career as a professional ball-player in 1880, with the Oakland team of the Northwestern League. He was the club's principal support, and landed it in second place at the end of the season. In 1887, he



PITCHER HARPER.

signed with the La Crosse Club of the same league, making a splendid record during the season. He came to the Pacific coast in the fall of 1887, to spend the winter. As the California League season had not closed, Manager Robinson, of the Oakland, learned of Harper's presence and succeeded in inducing him to finish the season with that club. Harper did so, and Robinson held on to him for the next season.

Harper pitched for Oakland until August, 1888, at which time Lorrigan, the phenomenal Stockton pitcher broke down, and the Slough City team began negotiations with Robinson for Harper's services. Robinson sold the young pitcher to Stockton for a good round sum. Harper now began doing the work of his life, and it was largely through his masterly manipulation of the sphere that Stockton won the championship and pennant that year.

During the past season Harper was again with Stockton and made a fine record despite the weak team that attempted to support him. His services were sought by several Eastern clubs for the coming season and Stockton also wanted him. But Harper was too high-priced for them, and remained for the Sacramento club, which is spending its expense in getting its nine into shape, to sign him at his own figure.

Harper has pitched some phenomenal games since his advent in California, but like all pitchers has his "off" days, too. He has shown improvement in his work right along, though, and no doubt will rank among the very best pitchers in the League this year.

## Notaries Public.

The Governor yesterday appointed Notaries Public as follows: F. J. Solinsky, N. Andreas; S. R. Hart, Fresno; F. W. Bell, Eureka; G. E. Shinn, Freshwater; J. G. Mori, Kelseyville; E. J. Varotter, Santa Monica; Louis G. Nixon and H. W. Johnson, Sacramento; Oscar P. Taylor, San Bernardino; W. Pringle, Half Moon Bay; E. H. Antereth, Yreka; L. W. Hilliker, Woodland; A. D. Merrill, Berkeley.

## Petition for Guardianship.

John W. Chatterton has petitioned the Superior Court for letters of guardianship in the matter of Peter Howard Chatterton, a minor (and son of petitioner), who is possessed of \$170 in coin on his own account.

The child is but four years of age, and legal guardianship is necessary in order for the father to take charge of the same for the use and benefit of the child.

## Bell's Saturday Sale.

Bell & Co. will sell at auction at 10 o'clock to-day, at their salesroom, 1000 J street, a large and miscellaneous stock of articles, chiefly second-hand household furniture. Before the indoor sale the firm will dispose of a number of horses, wagons, etc.

Next Wednesday there will be a large sale of new and elegant furniture.

## Declines to Disgorge.

On the petition of Public Administrator Harlow, a citation has been issued from Judge Van Fleet's Court requiring the Elberta Savings Bank (by its paying teller) to appear on the 28th of this month and show cause why it does not pay to the petitioner all moneys due from the bank to the estate of James Russell, deceased.

## Official Inspections.

W. B. Miller, of this city, Grand Warder of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of California and Inspector for this District, has returned from Chico, Oroville and Marysville, having inspected the same Commanderies in those places.

Next week he will inspect the Placerville Commandery.

## A Church Concert.

Mrs. Addie Carter, at present chorister in the Methodist Church South, Seventh street, is preparing a concert for the benefit of the church, to be given next Friday evening. The programme will contain the names of many of the leading musicians of the city, and will be published later.

## Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation were yesterday filed in the Secretary of State's office by the Williams-Marvin Company. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Capital stock, \$100,000, all of which has been subscribed. Directors—Chester Williams, F. W. Marvin, James F. Peters, S. A. Marvin and S. Otis.

## Commissioners of Deeds.

Edward Robinson, of London; George W. Hunt, of Philadelphia, and Conrad Fauntleroy, of Seattle, were yesterday appointed Commissioners of Deeds by the Governor.

## A Valuable Liniment.

The C. C. Liniment is fast coming into favor with the public wherever its virtues are known. The following unsolicited testimonials certify something of its merits:

## FROM A. L. FROST.

SACRAMENTO, January 25th. EDS. RECORD-UNION—Dear Sir: I have noticed in your valuable paper ad. of the C. C. Liniment, and I desire to state that it has been used in my family for a year or more, and that I find it invaluable. We have used it for rheumatism, sore throat, neuralgia, inflammation, burns, toothache, etc. in fact we would not be without it. You are at liberty to make what use of this you may see fit. Yours, etc., A. L. Frost.

## FROM J. F. SLATER.

SACRAMENTO, February 3, 1890. W. H. BONE, Esq., Manager C. C. Liniment Company, San Francisco: I cheerfully put on record my testimony on behalf of the C. C. Liniment. On numerous occasions I have used it in myself and administered it in my family, and always with gratifying results. I have every faith in it, and believe it to be one of the surest remedies for the complaints for which it is intended. You are at liberty to publish this testimonial.

## Yours respectfully, J. F. SLATER.

Whoever tries it once is sure to call for it again. For rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, catarrh, inflammation, burns, toothache, etc., it is invaluable. For sale at Kirk, Geary & Co.'s.

If you want the finest, tenderest and most dried fruit in the market call on the Eureka brand, and no other. Mohr & York, 1024 J street.

## TWO DECISIONS.

## THE JUDGMENT REVERSED IN A SACRAMENTO CASE.

Parties Holding Land Under an Invalid Conveyance are Entitled to the Crops Grown Thereon.

A decision by the Supreme Court was yesterday filed in the Clerk's office for the Sacramento district, reversing the judgment of the Superior Court in the case of Emerson vs. Whitaker & Ray. The case went against the defendants, who appealed from the judgment. This was an action of claim and delivery, brought by the plaintiff, as the administratrix of the estate of H. G. Emerson, deceased, against the defendants, partners, doing business at Galt, in this county, under the firm name of Whitaker & Ray, for the recovery of the possession of 945 sacks of wheat.

The Court finds, among other things, that on the 27th day of December, 1886, the plaintiff, as such administratrix, executed and delivered to the defendants a deed purporting to convey to said defendants the premises upon which said wheat was grown and sown, and shortly after obtaining such deed, Whitaker & Ray, believing that such purchase was valid, and that they had thereby become the owners of said land, and with the full knowledge and consent of said administratrix, went into possession of said land, and at their own expense plowed, sowed and planted the same in wheat, and harvested and sacked said wheat. The crop amounted to 945 sacks of good grain, of the value of \$1,973.23, and several sacks of seedling wheat, which were sold by them for \$17,10, which was the reasonable price thereof.

The Court further finds that, on the 15th day of October, 1887, the said sale and conveyance of plaintiff to defendants was, by the Court which made the order for such sale and the confirmation thereof, set aside and declared null and void. The case is simply this: The defendants raised, harvested, thrashed and removed the wheat in and from the land which they were in the actual possession and claiming title thereto under an invalid conveyance from the plaintiff—that is, under color of title.

In Martin vs. Thompson (62 Cal., 618) this Court said: "The action is brought to recover the possession (or the value thereof) of certain grain sown and harvested by the defendant upon land to which he claimed title, and of which he had the actual, adverse and exclusive possession. The action cannot be maintained."

That we understand to have been the well-established doctrine before that case arose. Under that doctrine the defendants are entitled to a judgment in their favor upon the findings.

Judgment is reversed and the cause remanded, with direction to the Court below to enter judgment for the defendants upon findings.

The opinion is by Justice Sharpstein, Justices Thornton and McFarland concurring.

## A BUTTE MURDER CASE.

The Court Gives "Exuberant" Attorneys a Little Family Advice.

There was also filed yesterday a decision reversing the judgment of the Superior Court of Butte county in the case of the People vs. Henry Mullings, charged with the murder of one John S. Moore in Butte county. He was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for life. He appealed from the judgment and from an order denying him a new trial.

"We see no other matters in the record," said the Court, "necessary to be noticed in this case. The examination of defendant's divorced wife was properly stopped as soon as she was asked about communications between defendant and herself during the marriage. The instruction as to the preponderance of evidence is mostly of negative character, and can hardly be said to be erroneous, but it would be safer for prosecuting attorneys to abstain from introducing on that subject to the language of the Code. Great exuberance in the way of instruction is a prolific source of difficulty. Of course, when a defendant asks for doubtful instructions the Court is compelled to pass on them; but District Attorneys and Courts should not themselves voluntarily load up records with a mass of instructions which are both doubtful and unnecessary."

"The judgment and order are revoked and the cause remanded for a new trial." The opinion is rendered by Justice McFarland, Justices Thornton and Sharpstein concurring.

## FOREIGN GAME BIRDS.

The Fish Commission Negotiating for Eastern and Chinese Quail.

President Roulter, of the State Fish and Game Commission, stated to a Record-Union reporter yesterday that he was negotiating for the purchase of a lot of Chinese quail to be turned loose in this State.

These birds, it is said, are not much more than the size of the California valley quail, and very much resemble the Mexican quail, although the latter are migratory in habit.

The Commission has given an order for a hundred dozen Eastern "bob" winged quail to a dealer, and is hoping for a good large lot of the birds.

The present members of the Board are taking a deep interest in the work entrusted to them, and excellent results will doubtless attend their efforts.

## AMUSEMENTS.

"An Arabian Night" was played at the Metropolitan Theater last night by the company of C. J. Burbridge. The play is a clever farce-comedy, but neither so witty nor interesting as Daly's "A Night Off."

That will be played this evening. Mr. Burbridge says it is a misapprehension to speak of this troupe as Daly's company. He has the right to present certain of Augustin Daly's plays, and more than that he has never claimed. The troupe that played "A Night Off" last spring in this city, and achieved a success, was Burbridge's. Of that company, three—Burbridge, Verney and Miss Willis—were in the present troupe, and assume their original characters to-night. The company is neither very good nor very poor. Perhaps "An Arabian Night" is the best of the troupe that has been introduced here.

In Burbridge, Verney and Miss Willis, it has clever people; the latter especially, being entitled to the credit of a naturalness and grace. The others are new faces, and would fairly fill in a stock company, but judging from their manifestations of ability last evening, would not be considered strong enough for comedy or any special brilliancy or calling for a high degree of skill.

The theater-going public will be pleased to learn that Manager H. H. Russell has returned of Sol Smith Russell for a two-night engagement next week.

## BRIEF NOTES.

In Justice Devine's Court, this afternoon, C. M. Cornell will undergo examination on the charge of complicity in the Summers forgery case.

Conductor Wright, whose "run" is on the Willows Division, slipped on the street a couple of evenings since and fractured the ankle-joint of one leg.

The name of the lady who met with the accident at the old Postoffice on Thursday night, as mentioned in the Record-Union yesterday, is Mrs. V. Whitney.

At the Telegraph Stables, on J street, near Twelfth, may be seen some fine French draft stallions imported by Messrs. Driver & Dunlap, and which are for sale.

At the Congregation Church to-morrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. W. C. Merrill will deliver another of his popular Bible lectures, the subject being: "Egypt's Sin."

In consequence of a disastrous leap from the cyclone snow-pow at Cisco on Thurs-

day, Henry Boist, a machinist of this city is laid up at the Railroad Hospital with a broken leg.

Frank Miller, Cashier of the National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., delivered an interesting address to the students of Atkinson's Business College yesterday afternoon on the subject of "The Duty of Employers."

In Judge Van Fleet's Court yesterday the damage suit of the California State Bank against the owners of the Bee was called, but was continued a week in consequence of the absence of the attorneys on either side.

Sacramento Division No. 7, U. R. K. of P., Thursday evening elected the following officers for the ensuing term: S. K. Capen, President; S. K. Stevens, S. K. Lieutenant; Abe Wilson; S. K. Horal; F. J. Birkenstock; S. K. Recorder; W. B. Oldfield; S. K. Treasurer; S. Katzenstein; Trustee, J. A. Gibson. There will be a transfer of some fifty convicts from San Quentin to the Folsom Prison in a few days, and an equal number will be sent from the latter to the former place. Folsom needs strong fellows for quarry work, and San Quentin requires men suited for the lighter work of the jail mills.

## PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

Deeds to Real Estate Filed With the County Recorder.

[From law abstract office of Bruce & Taylor, southeast corner of Seventh and I.] Elizabeth Jacobs to W. S. Jacobs—West one-third of lots 8 and 9, and 1 and 2, and Tenth and Eleventh streets; also, lot 1 and Eleventh and Twelfth streets; also west three-quarters of lot 2, and K, Tenth and Eleventh streets; also, lot 1 and K, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; also, lot 7, 1 and J, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

Mike Bryte to Anna E. Peterson, Carrie H. and George E. Bryte—The north one-third of east 1/2 of lot 1 and 1/2 of lot 2, and 1/2 of lot 3, and 1/2 of lot 4, and 1/2 of lot 5, and 1/2 of lot 6, and 1/2 of lot 7, and 1/2 of lot 8, and 1/2 of lot 9, and 1/2 of lot 10, and 1/2 of lot 11, and 1/2 of lot 12, and 1/2 of lot 13, and 1/2 of lot 14, and 1/2 of lot 15, and 1/2 of lot 16, and 1/2 of lot 17, and 1/2 of lot 18, and 1/2 of lot 19, and 1/2 of lot 20, and 1/2 of lot 21, and 1/2 of lot 22, and 1/2 of lot 23, and 1/2 of lot 24, and 1/2 of lot 25, and 1/2 of lot 26, and 1/2 of lot 27, and 1/2 of lot 28, and 1/2 of lot 29, and 1/2 of lot 30, and 1/2 of lot 31, and 1/2 of lot 32, and 1/2 of lot 33, and 1/2 of lot 34, and 1/2 of lot 35, and 1/2 of lot 36, and 1/2 of lot 37, and 1/2 of lot 38, and 1/2 of lot 39, and 1/2 of lot 40, and 1/2 of lot 41, and 1/2 of lot 42, and 1/2 of lot 43, and 1/2 of lot 44, and 1/2 of lot 45, and 1/2 of lot 46, and 1/2 of lot 47, and 1/2 of lot 48, and 1/2 of lot 49, and 1/2 of lot 50, and 1/2 of lot 51, and 1/2 of 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